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Daily (Without Sunday), One Year...	\$5.00
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## A MESSAGE TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The discovery that the salary appropriation bills passed by the late fusion legislature were tampered with in transit from the engrossing rooms to the governor's office and the items for the payment of officials of certain state institutions increased demands the immediate and serious attention of the authorities. To excuse this piece of smooth work on the part of fusion legislative employees as accidental without attempting to fix the responsibility would be glossing over what is tantamount to bold robbery of the taxpayers. The strange part of all accidents of this kind is that they always happen at the expense of the state and never to its benefit. Whenever we hear of appropriations being juggled, they are always juggled up instead of juggled down.

But more serious than this is the tendency, which if not checked must in the end undermine our entire fabric of government. If laws can be imposed on the people by chicanery and fraud different from what is agreed upon and enacted by their duly elected representatives, popular rights are no longer safe. Of what use to elect legislatures, if the laws are to be made by irresponsible employees plotting together at the eleventh hour in the dark recesses of committee rooms? If legislative powers are to be freely usurped by unidentified lobbyists without fear of punishment popular self-government is at an end. The fusion state administration cannot afford to rest quietly under the cloud of the disclosures just made.

## ENGLAND'S SOUTH AFRICAN DESIGNS.

The statement of the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, in regard to the attitude of the continental powers toward South Africa, indicates that England's designs in that quarter are being closely watched. According to the Austrian ambassador it is the intention of the continental powers to maintain the present status in South Africa, whether England, the Transvaal republic or Portugal shall attempt to change it. He states that there is danger of hostilities there and that a remonstrance to be presented to the British government by the continental powers with a view to maintaining peace in South Africa and preventing any change from present political conditions.

The utterances of members of the British government and the action of the government in sending a fleet to South African waters make perfectly plain the intention of the British government to adopt a policy of aggressive bullying in regard to the Transvaal republic. Excuse is found for such a policy in England's claim, as insisted upon by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, to being the paramount power in South Africa, as also the fact that Great Britain has certain authority, established by treaty, over the external affairs of the Transvaal republic which that republic is most anxious to throw off. The British government declares that the integrity of its paramount power must be maintained and its treaty rights respected, but there is a very strong suspicion, for which British methods give warrant, that its purpose goes beyond what it is declared to be and looks to increasing its territory at the expense of the Transvaal republic.

It seems certain that if anything of this kind is undertaken the Boers will find active friends in the continental powers and knowledge of this fact may operate to deter the British government from provoking the Boers to hostilities. As to President Kruger and his government, they have been acting with wise forethought and prudence. They have said very little, but have done a great deal—that is to say, that within the last six months the whole nation has practically been put under arms. It is said that the Boer government can put a well-equipped army of 50,000 men into the field for the defense of the republic and there are no better or braver fighters anywhere. In order to successfully invade the Transvaal England would have to send there an army of 150,000.

It would be no easy task to wipe out the Boer Republic, even if it were to receive no outside assistance, but undoubtedly should England make the move she is suspected of contemplating the other great powers of Europe would array themselves on the side of the little republic. One London correspondent says that already what practically amounts to a defensive alliance against England exists and should she lay hands upon the Boer republic that alliance would be changed into an offensive one, of such strength and such determination that England could not withstand it for six months. The promise is that South Africa will be the stage of most interesting events in the near future, out of which may grow most important changes in the relations of the European powers.

## POPCARATE DESERTION.

With the wish father to the thought, certain repudiated politicians who during the late city campaign were covertly if not openly in sympathy with the defeated popocate candidates are busy-lung themselves with the cordial co-operation of the local popocate organ in a desperate attempt to break the force of the recent republican victory by fomenting discord between the mayor and councilmen-elect. The motive behind this political skulduggery is so transparent that no effort at concealment has been deemed advisable. Frustrated in their conspiracy to rule or ruin the republicans party in Omaha, the malcontents have put themselves at the disposal of the leaders of the late spoils-hunting combine for the sole purpose of making trouble within the republican ranks. Republicans, and especially republican officers-elect, will not fall, however, to measure this disturbing element at its true weight.

Under the new charter both mayor and council are clothed with enlarged powers and vested with increased duties and responsibilities. The mayor and council acting together will practically carry on the entire city government. While not chargeable with the framing of the charter, the republican officers-elect are expected to take that instru-

ment as it is and give the people who elected them the best administration of municipal affairs possible under it. To do this harmonious co-operation between all the republican officials is essential. Without that co-operation success will be wantonly disappointed.

On the other hand, a firm refusal to heed the disturbers who notoriously draw their inspiration direct from popocate headquarters, followed by an economical and efficient management of the taxpayers' interests, will add strength to the republican party, not only in Omaha and Douglas county, but throughout the state, and put it on the highway to success in coming county and state elections.

## AN AWKWARD PREJUDICEMENT.

The statement which is at the head of the Canadian government has learned something in connection with their new tariff, which places them in a rather awkward predicament. They have found that there is an obstacle in the way of carrying out their local desire to discriminate in favor of British goods. This obstacle is in the fact that Great Britain has commercial treaties with a number of countries in which it is stipulated that none of the British colonies shall subject the products of such countries to higher duties than are imposed on the products of the United Kingdom. It is announced that some of these countries will protest to the British government against the new Canadian tariff, so far as the differential feature is concerned, and although this has been received with great favor by the English manufacturers, as assuring a large increase in their trade with Canada, it may be doubted whether the government will approve a policy so distinctly in violation of treaty obligations. It is somewhat remarkable that when the Canadian tariff was referred to in the House of Commons last week, on the presentation of a resolution expressing "grateful and fraternal recognition of the generous fiscal changes in favor of British trade and labor," there was no one to point out the contravention of treaty stipulations involved. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain appeared to be aware of it.

Of course the real motive of the action of the Canadian government was to strike a blow at the United States. If it is prevented from doing this by reason of the protests of Germany, Belgium and other countries against discrimination duties in favor of British goods, it will place the liberal leaders in Canada in a rather humiliating position. On the other hand, if the British government gives its assent to the new tariff, with its preferential trade feature, thereby violating treaty obligations, Canada will be exposed to retaliatory measures on the part of other countries and such a warfare would be very damaging to her and probably proportionately beneficial to the United States.

In any event the new tariff policy of the Canadian government seems pretty sure to be disappointing. If it results to the advantage of British manufacturers, as they expect, it must be at the expense, to some extent, of Canadian manufacturers and Canadian labor. The United States is not very deeply concerned in the result. A London paper suggests that the tariff net will lead to negotiations between Washington and Ottawa looking to a reciprocity agreement. There is very small probability of anything of the kind. It is not likely that any proposal for reciprocity on the part of the Canadian government that would be acceptable to the United States would be approved by the British government. Reciprocity between this country and Canada can be regarded only as a remote possibility—hardly likely than reciprocity between England and the United States.

## THE RETREAT OF THE GREEKS AWAKENS MEMORIES OF BULL RUN.

The description of the Greek retreat from the battle of Larissa, which is given in full in the present issue of the Bee, is a vivid reminder of the retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. The two battles were fought on the same day, July 1, 1861, and the result was the same. The Union army was defeated and the Confederate army was victorious. The retreat of the Union army from Bull Run was a disaster of the first magnitude. It was a complete rout. The Union army was driven back to Washington, D. C., and the Confederate army followed them. The result was the capture of Washington, D. C., and the Confederate army moved on to Richmond, Va.

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The expedition is drawing Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs into closer intimacy and more complete community of interest than ever before.

Twenty-one subjects are suggested for the consideration of the Transmississippi congress, and the exposition is easily the first and foremost in importance.

April has departed, but May has doubtless fallen fair to a few surplus April showers.

## A DIFFERENCE IN THE MORNING.

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## Twas Ever Thus.

The way of the world is to give the biggest monument to the man who would be remembered forever without any monument at all.

## Fate of the Bribe-Giver.

Any railroad company which acts in to fight the people will find it expensive work. Legislatures must be bought or controlled. City councils must be bought or controlled. This is most expensive and in the long run the people will surely win. When a corporation once begins the work of brib-

ing the legislature, the bribe taker grows with what it feeds upon. And, finally, the bribe giver makes himself as odious, that the bribe taker finds he can no longer bear public sentiment and then the people prevail.

## A Bait Worth Recalling.

"To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." There are thousands of men who read the sentence quoted who will declare with heat that the man who said it is a bondholder's golden rule. As a matter of fact, General Grant wrote the sentence in his first inaugural address.

## Possibilities of Research.

In spite of the declarations of a learned expert in the history of the world, which was the original Mayflower that landed the pilgrims at Plymouth and that her log book is an impossibility, it will declare with heat that the man who said it is a bondholder's golden rule. As a matter of fact, General Grant wrote the sentence in his first inaugural address.

## New York's Great Nervous.

About the most absurd suggestion that a student could make in the present connection is the suggestion that the remains of George Washington should be removed from Mount Vernon to New York City. The suggestion is one that would not be entertained for a moment anywhere out of Gotham, and is, indeed, not worthy of notice. The suggestion is one that would not be entertained for a moment anywhere out of Gotham, and is, indeed, not worthy of notice.

## THE CHEWING GUM CASE.

Observation on a Common Form of Jawbreaker.

A discussion has broken out in a Brooklyn paper in regard to the propriety of increasing the price of chewing gum. The paper says that the chewing gum now sold in this country is of a very inferior quality. One side asserts that the manufacturers are making large fortunes from an inferior quality of gum. The other side asserts that the manufacturers are making large fortunes from an inferior quality of gum. The paper says that the chewing gum now sold in this country is of a very inferior quality.

The chief objection to the habitual chewing of gum is its effect on the teeth. A perpetual warring of the jaws develops some of the muscles, and gives to all the teeth a peculiar, though it is not a disease, but a nuisance. The chewing of gum is a habit that is not only a nuisance, but a disease. The chewing of gum is a habit that is not only a nuisance, but a disease.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

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One notable feature of weather reports is the unaccountable absence of "hail stone as large as goose eggs."

The real discoverer of airships was Beatrix Harraden. They have not materially changed their position since they were described "ships that pass in the night."

Senator Mark Hanna has donated \$10,000 to a fund which is being raised for the purchase of a public library in his native town of Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Kentucky's new senator weighs 215 pounds. The rush of office-seekers will presently bring him within the pale of the Red rule, which says "No gentleman ever weighs more than 200 pounds."

Do moths housekeepers are beyond the reach of ice dealers this season. So great is the cold that the moths are frozen and that ice consumers can secure an abundance by placing pails of water between the rival rivals.

Lovers of royalty need not waste any sympathy on King George. If the populace should make a foot ball of his crown and his head, the king would be a laughing stock. He would be a laughing stock.

The suggestion of the mayor of New York that the remains of the great patriot, John Jay, be removed from Mount Vernon to the banks of the Hudson is regarded in the national capital as a simple of monumental nerve.

The retreat of the Greeks from Larissa is a vivid reminder of the retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. The two battles were fought on the same day, July 1, 1861, and the result was the same. The Union army was defeated and the Confederate army was victorious.

When it was known at Washington that McDowell was to attack the confederates on Sunday, July 1, scores of men, and even women, were seen in the streets of Washington, D. C., armed with rifles and pistols. They were like a flock of sheep, and they were led by a man who was not a general, but a private.

The battle of Bull Run was a disaster of the first magnitude. It was a complete rout. The Union army was driven back to Washington, D. C., and the Confederate army followed them. The result was the capture of Washington, D. C., and the Confederate army moved on to Richmond, Va.

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## POINTERS ON PERTINENT TOPICS.

Hodgepole Citizen: The legislature has passed a law giving the Board of Transportation additional power and giving it power to also regulate telegraph, telephone and express rates. The board has a chance to die, but it is not likely to do so. The board would not advise folks to be too confident of any great results that will be accomplished.

Hastings Democrat: Those who doubt the efficacy of the depository law should come to Adams county and see its honest operation. The interest on deposits paid the salaries of treasurer, deputy and clerks and leaves a surplus of \$300 each year. This interest was formerly divided between the treasurer and the clerk, but was voted to them. The depository law is all right.

Tilden Citizen: Omaha wants the militia of the several states of the union to appear as a combined force at the coming of drills and maneuvers during the exposition, and seeing that Omaha has a knack of coaxing to herself what she can't coerce, it is more than likely that she will get the big show next year will be able to witness a large proportion of the 150,000 men comprising the national militia of the country going through the maneuvers.

Pawnee Republican: Senator Allen is to be commended in his efforts to keep Nebraska at the front. One day last week he introduced a little resolution in the senate which if adopted by the conference committee of both houses will make Omaha the disarming point for all Indian supplies. The big Chicago dailies are up in arms and are calling on their senators and representatives to save Chicago from being despoiled of this bureau, which is like the great big trust—wants everything in sight.

## PASSING OF CHARLES H. BROWN.

Kearney Democrat: The death of Charles H. Brown is a great loss to the city of Omaha. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city.

Oakland Independent: Charles H. Brown, of Omaha's old pioneers, an able lawyer, and a man who has held all kinds of positions of trust in that city, died at his home, Monday morning, after a long illness. He was 70 years of age.

West Point Progress: The death of Charles H. Brown is a great loss to the city of Omaha. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city.

Freemont Herald: The death of Charles H. Brown is a great loss to the city of Omaha. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city.

Papillon Times: Charles Brown is dead. For forty years he was one of the shining lights in Nebraska democracy. An honest man, a man of great ability and a great friend of the city. He was a man of great ability and a great friend of the city.

Nebraska City News: Charles H. Brown, who for years has been one of the leading lawyers in Omaha and one of the most prominent democrats in the state, died at his home, Monday morning, after a long illness. He was 70 years of age.

Beatrice Democrat: Hon. Charles H. Brown, of Omaha, a prominent lawyer, a leading politician, and at one time a candidate for congress in the old first district, died at his late residence on Monday morning, after a long illness. He was 70 years of age.

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Universal Postal Union Delegates